

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

155 WEST 66th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023

PRESS RELEASE

No. 163
3 OCT 74

**CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION AND PROTECTION OF ANCIENT
MONUMENTS AND RELICS**

Peking, September 29, 1974 (Hsinhua) -- China has made remarkable achievements in archaeological work in the 25 years since the founding of the People's Republic, especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Archaeological excavation and protection of ancient monuments and relics were neglected in semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China. From the late Ching Dynasty to the reactionary Kuomintang regime, imperialists working hand in glove with domestic reactionaries robbed China of large numbers of valuable relics and rare editions of books and shipped them to other countries. Sculptures in the famous cave-temples in Lungmen of Central China's Honan province and Yunkang and Tienlungshan of North China's Shansi province still bear the marks of being chiselled. Many ancient tombs in Loyang and Sian were excavated and pillaged.

Shortly after the founding of new China, the people's government promulgated decrees and directives placing ancient monuments and relics under special protection and set up special institutions under the central and local governments in charge of the work. Many important ancient buildings, cave-temples, ancient sites and tombs in various parts of the country were listed as items under special protection. Museums, research institutes and other organizations have been set up to study and take good care of nearly 100 major monuments and relics mentioned in a State Council directive. They include the Palace Museum of Peking and the Lungmen grotto and Tunhuang cave-temples in Northwest China's Kansu province which are noted for their murals. Many major ancient buildings and cave-temples were repaired and restored to their former grandeur. Nearly 800 ancient buildings in various parts of the country have been repaired, over 40 of them being significant monuments. A number of important ancient buildings have been discovered in the course of general surveys of ancient monuments and relics. These buildings of various historical periods show the fairly systematic development of Chinese architecture.

China has also made great success in archaeological excavation in the past 25 years. Before liberation Chinese archaeologists discovered a few sites of the Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age) and the Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), including that of the Peking Man, but they failed to undertake careful investigations and research.

Shortly after the founding of new China in 1949, archaeological workers resumed excavation on the site of the Peking Man at Choukoutien, 48 kilometres southwest of Peking proper, after an interval of 13 years. They found fossils of the Peking Man, stone implements made by this type of human being and evidence of the use of fire.

A cranium and a lower jaw of the Lantien Man, a type of human being earlier than the Peking Man, were discovered in Northwest China's Shensi province in 1963 and 1964. This is one of the important archaeological discoveries in new China.

Remains of the Old Stone Age were also found in Kirin province in Northeast China, Inner Mongolia in North China, Ningsia in Northwest China, Szechwan and Yunnan provinces in Southwest China, Kwangtung and Kwangsi in South China, the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau as well as in Honan, Shansi and Hupeh provinces. They provide a continuous series of clues to the study of human beings, culture and changes in natural environment in China during the Old Stone Age. They also furnish important data for researches into the distribution of the culture of primitive mankind as well as geology, palaeogeography and palaeometeorology. Sites of the New Stone Age have been discovered all over China.

All this shows that the ancestors of the present-day Chinese always lived on this vast territory from the time of the Lantien Man (600,000 years ago) and the Peking Man (400,000 to 500,000 years ago), that is to say, the Chinese people and their civilization are indigenous to this land from times immemorial. It shatters the imperialist allegation that the Chinese civilization came from the West or from the East.

Before liberation, archaeological finds about China's slave society were confined to the area of Yin Hsu -- the ruins in present-day Anyang, Honan province, of a late capital of the Shang Dynasty in the 13th-11th century B.C.. Almost no sites of the Western Chou Dynasty (11th century-771 B.C.) were discovered then.

Sites of the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century B.C.) discovered in new China spread over provinces in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and extend to Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Of special significance are the sites of the early Shang Dynasty in Chengchow, Honan province, and Kaocheng, Hopei province, the site of the Western Chou Dynasty in Fenghsia near Sian, Shensi province, and the tombs at Yin Hsu (the ruins of a late capital of the Shang Dynasty). The archaeological finds at these sites have greatly enriched people's knowledge of China's slave society.

Noteworthy is the excavation of large numbers of tombs of the Spring and Autumn (770-476 B.C.) and the Warring States (475-221 B.C.) Periods, particularly the excavation of a city of the Spring and Autumn Period in Houma, Shansi province, the Lower Capital of the Yen State in Yihsien county, Hopei province, and the cities of the Cheng and Han States in the Warring States Period in Hsincheng, Honan province, and a city of the Chi State in the Warring States Period. These provide concrete material for the study of the transition from slave to feudal society in China and the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools at the time.

A well-preserved female body was unearthed in April 1972, during the Cultural Revolution, from a 2,100-year-old tomb of the early Western Han Dynasty at Mawangtui on the outskirts of Changsha in Central China's Hunan province. Among the burial accessories discovered are lacquerware, silk fabrics and a colour painting on a silk funeral banner. They represent an extremely important item in Chinese archaeological finds. They are of great value to researches into the history, culture, handicrafts, agriculture, medicine, pharmacology and preservatives of the time.

Of great significance are manuscripts found in another tomb at Mawangtui of lost ancient books written in Chinese ink on silk, and many bamboo slips from ancient books on the art of war and other subjects that were discovered in a tomb of the Western Han Dynasty at Yinchuehshan in Linyi county of East China's Shantung province. They offer new important material for the study of the struggle during the Chin (221-207 B.C.) and early Western Han Dynasties between the overthrown slave-owning class attempting a comeback and the rising landlord class opposing it and the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist schools which followed two different political lines.

There are many new important discoveries concerning subsequent dynasties. Among them are an abundance of burial accessories found in Ting Ling, the tomb of the 13th Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.); the Hanchia State granary in Loyang, Eastern Capital of the Sui (581-618 A.D.) and Tang (618-907 A.D.) Dynasties; and the treasures of the Tang Dynasty found in Houchiatsun near Sian, including gold and silver vessels, medicinal minerals and Chinese and foreign coins. They serve to enrich the data on the political, economic and cultural development and the intercourse between China and other countries during that period.

A number of official and private documents written in the language of the Han, China's major nationality, have been found in Sinkiang. This proves that Sinkiang has been an integral part of China since ancient times.

China's archaeological work has been undertaken in accordance with Chairman Mao's principle "make the past serve the present". Valuable relics as well as materials to be used as negative examples are well preserved so that they serve to educate the people in dialectical and historical materialism, patriotism and internationalism.

Since the start of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chinese archaeologists have kept to the orientation of serving proletarian politics and integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. They exposed Confucius' vicious scheme to restore slavery through the use of the precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites", and criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime in peddling Confucianism to further his attempt to restore capitalism and the ultra-right nature of his revisionist line. In so doing, they based themselves on the finds at a site of the ancient Shang Dynasty in Kaocheng, Hopei province, the tombs of the Warring States Period in Houma, Shansi province, in which slaves were made human funerary sacrifices, and the relics unearthed in Chintien village, Kwangsi, cradle of the Taiping uprising led by Hung Hsiu-chuan in the middle of the 19th century.

An important factor in China's achievements in archaeological work and protection of ancient monuments and relics is the mass line and the integration of archaeological investigation and excavation with economic construction. A state decree provides that departments in charge of protecting monuments and relics should work in close cooperation with construction departments. If construction is to be carried out in places with plenty of relics, the unit in charge has to include the protection of

historical relics in its plan and do necessary archaeological excavation.

Extensive archaeological investigation and excavation have been carried out throughout the country since the start of the Cultural Revolution as socialist construction forges ahead. Most of the important sites mentioned above were excavated by archaeological workers in close cooperation with cadres and workers of construction departments. The revolutionary masses have helped with the excavation work, too. As soon as they discover relics or clues to them they report to the departments in charge. People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters helped discover and unearth the well-known pair of jade suits joined with fine gold wire, the shrouds for Liu Sheng, Prince Ching of Chungshan Principality, and his wife Tou Wan, in two tombs of the Han Dynasty at Mancheng, Hopei province.

馬與九馬

鄭元祐，僑吳集

李龍眠唐馬卷二

楊妃上馬圖卷二

九馬圖卷二

李早馬圖

*These describe the drawings at
Peking Club.*

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION WITH
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

address:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

December 13, 1974

Dr. Laurence A. Sickman
Director
William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art
and Atkins Museum of Fine Arts
4525 Oak Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Dear Dr. Sickman:

As promised over the telephone on December 12, I am enclosing all of the information we have on the Archaeological Exhibition Delegation from the People's Republic of China. This includes biographical information on the members of the group, a list of the entire travelling party, and a complete hotel and airline schedule. The delegation expressed an interest in visiting museums and historical sites and a reluctance to have formal contact with members of the press.

call [unclear]

You will have spoken with Anne Keatley by the time this letter reaches you, and she will have told you about her meeting with the delegation on Thursday afternoon. Our Committee is extremely pleased that you will be able to host the delegation in Kansas City; we are only regretful that such short notice was involved. I'm enclosing a set of "Information for Local Coordinators" that might assist you with your planning. Please don't hesitate to call me if I can be of any assistance to you.

Thanks again for all your help.

Sincerely,

Denise F. Emery

Denise F. Emery
Professional Assistant

DE:vm

CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION GROUP

FLIGHT SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON - BOSTON

Saturday, Dec. 14 Dep. 9:25 am N AA400 Arr. 10:36 am

BOSTON - NEW YORK

Monday, Dec. 16 Dep. 6:30 pm L AA341 Arr. 7:22 pm

NEW YORK - KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY - SAN FRANCISCO

X Friday, Dec. 20 Dep. 4:55 pm UA585 Arr. 6:25 pm
(Dinner)

SAN FRANCISCO - TOKYO

Sunday, Dec. 22 Dep. 1:00 pm JAL

* We could not get firm reservations on this flight, and are wait-listed. We have reservations on the only available S.F. flight, leaving at 9:15am (TWA 471). Our travel agent is doing his best to get us on the late afternoon flight on Friday.

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2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

TRAVELING PARTY

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION DELEGATION

from the

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Members of the Delegation:

LIU Yang-ch'iao

LIU Chiu-an

CHIN Ch'ung-chi

CH'EN Tzu-te

CHAO T'ing-hai

From the Liaison Office:

HSIEH Ch'i'mei

CHA Pei-hsin

From the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic
of China:

Patrick Maddox

Linda Maddox

From the Department of State:

Robert Arthurs

Scott Tripp

*me aussi
norm*

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

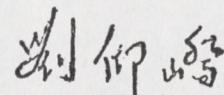
ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION DELEGATION

from the

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Head of the Delegation: LIU Yang-ch'iao

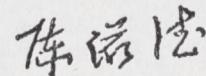
Advisor to the
Working Committee of the
Archeological Finds Exhibition



Liu (phonetic - leeyoe) Yang-ch'iao is a leading member of the State Cultural Relics Administrative Bureau. He was born in Shansi Province on 4 August 1911. In August 1974 he headed an archeological finds delegation to Toronto, Canada, and has assisted in arranging Chinese archeological exhibits in Paris, Tokyo, London, and Belgrade.

Members of the Delegation:

CH'EN Tzu-te



Director, Cultural Relics Division
State Cultural Relics Administrative Bureau

Ch'en (phonetic - chun) Tzu-te is the Director of the Cultural Relics Division of the State Cultural Relics Administrative Bureau. He was born on 22 March 1917 in Kiangsu Province.

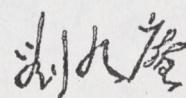
CHIN Ch'ung-chi



Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Cultural Relics Publishing House

Chin (phonetic - jin) Ch'ung-chi is the deputy editor-in-chief of the Cultural Relics Publishing House. He was born in Shanghai on 13 December 1930.

LIU Chiu-an



Assistant Researcher
Palace Museum, Peking

Liu (phonetic - leeyoe) Chiu-an is a painting expert and an assistant researcher at the Palace Museum in Peking. He was born in Hopeh Province on 26 March 1915. He met with the delegation of twelve American art historians, archeologists, and museologists who toured China in November-December 1973 under the sponsorship of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the PRC.

Interpreter:

CHAO T'ing-hai

趙廷海

Translator, China
International Travel Service

Chao (phonetic - jaow) is serving as interpreter for the Archeological Exhibition Delegation. He also served in this capacity for the delegation attending the same exhibition in Toronto in August, 1974. Chao is a native of Honan and was born on 20 September 1942.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION DELEGATION FROM THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

December 14-16, 1974

Copley Plaza Hotel
138 St. James Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Ms. Julie-Ann Hurley - Group Sales Office

(617) 267-5300

new large

December 16-18, 1974

St. Moritz Hotel
50 Central Park South
New York, New York 10019

medium price

Mr. Edgar Sweet - Group Sales Office

(212) PL5-5800

December 18-20, 1974

Plaza Inn
45th and Main
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Mr. David Strom - Group Sales Office

(816) 753-7400

December 20-22, 1974

The Westbury Hotel
480 Sutter St.
San Francisco, California 94108

(415) 398-8900

Mr. Rolf Olson - Group Sales Office

*new modern
fancy*

INFORMATION FOR LOCAL COORDINATORS

Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China

National Academy of Sciences

2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20418

September 1974

PROGRAM AND SCHEDULING

Role of the CSCPRC Staff Officer and Local Coordinators

Overall responsibility for planning the visit rests with the CSCPRC staff officer. Representatives of institutions that are to be visited will be called upon to act as local coordinators. Often one person will be asked to assume responsibility for helping to plan the entire schedule within a city or locality, in order to maximize communication between the CSCPRC staff officer and the institutions on the schedule. Final decisions on the overall itinerary will be made by the staff officer in consultation with local coordinators.

Security officers from the Department of State will travel with Chinese delegations throughout the country. The CSCPRC staff officer works closely with the security officers to ensure smooth functioning of the daily schedule. Planning for the visit is, as mentioned above, the responsibility of the CSCPRC and all questions on planning should be referred to the staff officer.

Itinerary

The overall itinerary should be planned in detail and the schedules of each institution should be given to the staff officer before the group's arrival in the country. The staff officer will compile the itinerary and will discuss it with the group when they arrive, inviting their comments, corrections, or additions. The staff officer will then contact the local coordinators to indicate the changes which the Chinese have requested.

During the course of the visit, the staff officer will telephone the local coordinator during the few days prior to the visit to that particular city. At that time the local coordinator may indicate changes in the schedule. A revised schedule, or copies of the original schedule, should be distributed to all members of the group, the staff officer, and the security officers upon arrival

*Sehrin
P. Miller*

in the city. If possible, it is advisable for the local coordinator to meet the group upon their arrival, accompany them to their hotel, and hold a brief meeting with the staff officer to go over the arrangements.

General Daily Schedule

According to our experience, the general daily schedule should follow this pattern:

7:30 - 8:30 AM	Breakfast in hotel
8:45	Group leaves hotel
9:00 - 1200 noon	Morning program
12:00 - 1:30 PM	Lunch and rest
1:30 - 5:00	Afternoon program
6:30 - 7:30	Dinner Evening program or evening free

It is advisable to schedule at least 1½ hours at midday for lunch and rest, for in China people are accustomed to a lengthy (2 - 2½ hours) break for a midday meal and nap. A leisurely lunch followed by a short walk around the grounds of the institution or campus is recommended. Immediately following the midday break it is advisable to schedule working sessions or walking tours rather than lectures or seminars, for we have observed that members of visiting groups tend to become drowsy in such situations.

We have found that the Chinese prefer to follow this type of schedule within each institution:

1. Arrival in morning; greeting by local coordinator in front of institution.

2. Short introduction to the work of the institution by the Director or one of his assistants; further briefing on the day's program by one of the scientists involved (total time: 30 - 45 minutes, including translation, if necessary)

3. Divide into sub-groups to visit individual laboratories, accompanied by scientists and other hosts (recommended time: 1½ - 2 hours, apportioned between walking tours and seated discussions)

4. Lunch, with scientists seated with members of the group; short rest or walk

5. Return to laboratories or continue otherwise with afternoon program

6. Return to hotel for dinner

If the group is to spend more than one day at an institution, the formalities of the first day's greeting may be dispensed with on the following days. It is advisable to gather the entire group together at the end of the visit for some concluding remarks by the Director. The Chinese often present gifts as tokens of their appreciation for the visit; these presentations may be made at the beginning or the end of the visit.

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Flexible Programming

While we are asking that detailed daily programs be sent to the staff officer prior to the group's arrival, we would like to emphasize the need for flexibility within those programs to allow for the specialized interests of individual members of the group. One successful programming device has been the offering of options to the Chinese, once they have been introduced to the work of the institutions. Individual members of the group may want to spend more time with certain American scientists, rather than go along with the rest of the group. One Chinese group responded very favorably to a sign-up sheet, which enabled the staff officer, the security officers, and the local hosts to know where everyone was. A sample is:

2:00 - 5:00 PM	Radioisotope utilization Dr. Jack Brown Room 233	Diagnostic ultra-sound Dr. John Doe Room 544	Bioinstrumentation Dr. Maureen Smith Room 625
	1.	1.	1.
	2.	2.	2.
	3.	3.	3.
	4.	4.	4.

This may not be appropriate for all programs or all groups, but it is recommended when a group of 10 - 12 scientists with different interests all arrive together. Recent groups have preferred more serious, in-depth scientific sessions in small groups.

Communication between the staff officer and the local coordinator is very important in determining the exact interests of the Chinese group, for much time can be wasted in unnecessary briefing sessions and lectures. It has been noted that the Chinese generally do not ask questions or comment during the formal sessions, but they will engage in discussion with individual scientists during their laboratory visits and the social occasions, such as luncheons.

TRANSLATION

Chinese visiting groups usually include one member who is designated as the interpreter. Frequently more than one member is familiar with English, and many of them have at least a reading comprehension. The skill of the interpreters varies greatly from group to group, and occasionally some of the interpreters have become ill during the trip and then cannot fully carry out their responsibilities.

To insure the best possible communication between the Chinese and American scientists, we would like to request that local coordinators designate one or more Mandarin-speaking scientists to serve as interpreters during the course of the visit to the institution. It is essential to choose interpreters who are not only fluent in conversational Chinese, but who have command of the technical vocabulary involved. It often speeds interpretation during formal presentations to have the American interpreter follow the American scientists' talks, while deferring to the Chinese interpreter to serve for his group.

Who? Texts in advance?

If it is not possible to enlist the aid of local scientists for interpretation, please inform the staff officer. Often we receive requests from Chinese-American scientists in different areas to serve as interpreters for visiting delegations, and it may be possible to enlist their aid upon occasion.

Note: please make certain that the interpreters speak Mandarin, not other Chinese dialects such as Cantonese, if they are to serve for the entire group.

SOCIAL OCCASIONS

Each Chinese visiting group has differed in its preferences for social functions. Some groups have chosen to accept many invitations to social occasions, while others have preferred more time for study and rest. In each city or locality the staff officer will advise the local coordinator on the advisability of the number and type of social occasion. All invitations to the visiting group should be forwarded to the staff officer, who will discuss them with the Chinese after they arrive and have had an opportunity to look over their overall itinerary.

*Well
Tell Keatley
A invitation*

As a general rule, the visiting groups have preferred to have one social occasion in each city, such as a reception or dinner, at which they may meet area scientists whom they did not have the opportunity to visit personally. The advisability of holding such a function will depend on the total schedule and other social commitments, however. It is best to discuss each plan with the staff officer as early as possible.

Other social occasions which the Chinese have liked are: small, private dinners in the home of one of the host scientists; luncheons with the host scientists at their institutions; picnics and sightseeing on weekends, where it is sometimes permissible to invite the wives and children of the scientists to come along if space permits. Previous Chinese groups have been anxious to go sightseeing on weekends -- to museums, parks, monuments, etc. Again, the staff officer will be able to advise the local coordinators on the planning for such programs.

For each social occasion a guest list should be provided. The visiting group will want to know who is the official host, will there be toasts, will gifts be presented to members of the group, will there be press and/or photographers present, will there be an American interpreter?

MENUS

Previous Chinese groups have been curious to try new foods. Hot buffets were very successful, where they may choose from a variety of dishes. Going through a cafeteria line was an interesting experience for some groups, as long as there were Americans along to explain the dishes.

In general, Chinese prefer meat well done. They do not like lamb or cheese. Popular dishes include:

- fish
- chicken
- stew
- casserole dishes
- mixed meat-vegetable dishes, Chinese style
- crisply-cooked vegetables
- rice
- clear soup
- salads, with dressing served separately
- fresh fruit
- bread
- ice cream, cake, desserts

Chinese generally do not drink hard liquor, and at cocktail parties they prefer to drink orange juice or soft drinks. Tea, coffee, and soft drinks would all be appropriate with meals. Toasts are an important part of Chinese hospitality, but may be made with any drink, even water. Some members of previous groups have preferred to drink beer at lunch or dinner.

LODGING ARRANGEMENTS AND TRANSPORTATION

Lodging arrangements for the Chinese guests will be made by the staff officer. Local coordinators should recommend hotels that are convenient to the institutions to be visited in the city. All hotel bills will be paid directly by the CSCPRC and hotel managers will be notified in advance of the special requirements of the group.

The question has been raised of the possibility of dividing the groups up to stay in individual homes overnight. The Chinese themselves prefer to remain together and not to impose on their American hosts. If a local coordinator receives such a question, please discuss the matter with the staff officer.

Transportation arrangements will also be handled by the staff officer. Based upon the suggestions of the local coordinator, the staff officer will determine whether it is necessary to charter a bus or limousine, arrange for private cars, or simply hire taxis. The staff officer may ask the local coordinator to help identify the various local transportation companies and to recommend which company is the most reliable. The staff officer will prepare schedules for the bus drivers so that they will know the exact times of departure.

Once at the institution, transportation should be provided if there should be a long distance between buildings. If part of the group is to visit a separate facility, a car should be provided for them, with an escort from the institution going along. Detailed information should be provided on when and where they will rejoin the main group.

Between cities the group will travel by the most convenient means of transportation, whether by air, train, or bus. We ask that local hosts and coordinators meet the Chinese group at the terminal or station upon their

arrival in each city and, if possible, to see them off.

Department of State security officers and local security personnel will handle special arrangements at airports, if necessary. For example, some airports will permit the group's bus to drive out to the steps of the airplane upon arrival and departure. Often, a special lounge will be set aside for the group during the wait to board the airplane. Local security personnel will be in touch with local coordinators to discuss these arrangements should there be a greeting party for the group.

As with hotels, transportation companies will be paid directly by the CSCPRC and will be notified in advance of the billing arrangements.

Important: local coordinators should be aware that in going to and from airports, the group will need transportation that includes ample space for baggage. If cars or a minibus is provided, a separate van for the luggage will have to be provided also. Such vans may pick up the luggage from the hotel prior to the group's departure.

MATERIALS FOR DISTRIBUTION

We would like first meetings and brief encounters to be as smooth and meaningful as possible for both the Chinese guests and the Americans meeting them. The more they know about one another, the better.

Materials for Chinese Guests

It would be most desirable for the Chinese guests to have material beforehand on the cities and places they are to visit, including lists of hosts and others they will meet. Material such as this, arranged in packages and given to the staff officer upon arrival in the city for distribution to the members of the group, is most welcome.

Scientific materials, including books and reprints, may be given to the Chinese as a group or to individual members by individual American scientists. Since this material is quite heavy, much of it will be boxed and sent to China before the group leaves the city. The staff officer may ask the local coordinator to aid in the mailing of this material.

American scientists may send items to the Chinese after the group has left. We recommend that these items be sent directly to China, and not to the CSCPRC office in Washington for forwarding. Post offices have information on parcel post and air mail rates for the People's Republic of China.

Materials for Americans Meeting the Group

The staff officer will send to the local coordinators biographic and other information on the members of the group prior to their arrival.

PRESS

Although these visits are private scholarly exchanges with low visibility, we do anticipate a certain amount of press interest, especially from local reporters. We do not attempt to generate publicity for the visit, but will facilitate contact between the American press and the Chinese guests as schedules and other considerations permit.

The Chinese groups which have visited the United States during 1974 have not wished any press contact at all. In keeping with the scholarly, working nature of the visits, they have denied requests for interviews and have asked the staff officer to provide the press with information about the visit. We prepare a "press kit" for each visit which contains information about the group and exchanges in general.

In all cases, local coordinators should refer local reporters to the staff officer, who will determine the Chinese group's inclination toward press contact, and who will subsequently arrange an interview or explain the group's decision not to meet with the press. The staff officer attempts to see that the press does not detract from a tour or interfere with a social function.

The question of having photographers from the host institution accompany the group for picture-taking should also be referred to the staff officer. Some of the Chinese visiting groups have not objected to having pictures taken during the scientific program, but others have preferred not to have a photographer accompany them. Chinese groups do like to be photographed as a group with their American hosts, and they appreciate receiving copies of such photographs as remembrances of their visit.

hawley

PROTOCOL

A list of names of the members of the Chinese group will be distributed, indicating the form of address for each member. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the group will always walk at the head of the group; the other members will defer to them. In greeting the delegation upon their arrival at an institution, it is acceptable to shake hands with only the chairman and deputy chairman or with the entire group. Often it is less confusing if the introductions for the group are made once inside the room where the briefings will be held.

During the briefing session, it is acceptable for one of the local scientists to act as interpreter for the Americans and for the Chinese interpreter to interpret for the members of his group. If that is to be the case, the staff officer should be told in advance, in order to forewarn the Chinese interpreter.

*Agreeable
All Chinese
Want J*

It is important to make clear to the American scientists that their Chinese colleagues have had access to recent scientific material from the West. Americans have tended to lecture or "talk down" to the Chinese as if they were students. American scientists should assume that the Chinese are as up-to-date as possible in their particular field. In briefing sessions they should speak clearly and in a pace that allows the interpreter to record the meaning of the statements. It is proper to ask for questions or comments from the Chinese at the end of the briefing, but if there is no response, the program should move quickly on.

Reprints and other scientific material are well received by the Chinese. Audio-visual aids will greatly assist in the briefings. Wrap-up sessions at the conclusion of the visit to an institution are recommended.



THE SOCIETY OF FELLOWS

THE NELSON GALLERY FOUNDATION

4525 OAK STREET

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111

(816) 561-4000

January 13, 1975

MEMO FOR MARC!

AGRICULTURAL CHINESE!

Mr. Harold Melcher, (who is a Fellow) has said that if any of the Chinese visitors interested in agriculture, etc. would care to visit his private meat packing plant which packs for Armour, Swift, etc., under U.S. Government supervision, he has a private jet plane which will carry 7 guests and himself (plus two pilots) to the plant at Trenton, Missouri, in about 25 minutes. He will be glad to help in any way he can.

Kathie

MEMORANDUM

TO : Laurence Sickman
Director

FROM : Marc F. Wilson
Curator of Oriental Art

The Chinese curators, Mr. Liang, Jan; Mr. Keng, P. C. and Mr. Li, Tsien-cheng, from the National Gallery will be visiting our Gallery February 3rd and 4th.

Their flight schedule is as follows:

Monday, February 3 - TWA Flight 237
 depart Washington 8 a.m.
 arrive Kansas City 11 a.m.

Tuesday, February 4 - TWA Flight 440
 depart Kansas City 4 p.m.
 arrive Washington 8 p.m.

Reservations have been made for them at the Plaza Inn.

Marc F. Wilson

MFW/d

April 2, 1975

Mr. Phil Heyl
Manager
Plaza Inn Hotel
45th and Main
Kansas City, Mo. 64111

Dear Mr. Heyl:

Here are the names of the visiting Chinese who will be staying at the Plaza Inn, beginning Tuesday, April 8, and continuing until the second week in June, 1975.

Mr. Keng Tao-chang
Mr. Li Tsien-chung
Mr. Mai Ying-hao
Mr. Wang Man-fang
Mr. Wu Chung-lun

As we discussed in our meeting, Mr. Laurence Sickman, Director of the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, will personally supervise the financial aspects of our visitors' stay at Plaza Inn. In this regard, statements should be sent to Mr. Sickman on a monthly basis.

We are asking that Captain Richard Fletcher of the Kansas City Police Department establish contact with you, as appropriate, on matters relating to security of the rooms assigned to the Chinese.

For your information, we are receiving the visitors on April 8 with a minimum amount of ceremony, and we will appreciate your staff's acknowledging the arrival schedule with the utmost discretion.

We appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert K. (Rob) Martin
Project Director

cc: Mr. Laurence Sickman
Capt. Richard Fletcher
Wilson

Office

FILE

MEMORANDUM

April 7, 1975

To: L. Sickman

From: R. Martin

cc: Marc Wilson

Subject: Media Coverage of Exhibition

The attached letter to George Porter suggests the approach I am recommending for handling the subject of coverage. This is in line with discussions Marc and I have had about a "press preview."

By now, I had hoped State would have come through with some guidance. Alas, that has not happened. So...here we are on record having formally requested guidance.

As to the groups referred to, I will be contacting them this week and will be providing you with a list of names which you may want to discuss with the Chinese. It seems to me that we could have several different groups beginning about 9 a.m. (on Saturday, the 19th) and continuing until about 3 p.m.

Attached is the proposed advisory to the news media relating to this subject. I am also putting together the guidelines concerning television lights, similar to that prepared by the National Gallery (copy attached).

Work on "Information Kits" continues. We will be using the basic release and photo captions already reviewed, plus supplemental materials including biographical sketches, a written profile and photo of the Nelson Gallery, and other background information.

April 7, 1975

Mr. George Porter
Deputy Director, Public Affairs
Office of Public Information & Reports
Educational and Cultural Affairs Bureau
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Porter:

This letter is to reiterate a number of questions relating to the Chinese Exhibition which we have discussed by phone on several occasions.

1. First, what is the State Department position relating to any impending declaration on the part of the Chinese to the effect that news media representatives of any nations be excluded from the exhibition?
2. What ought to be the nature of our response to any such declaration?
3. What is the State Department's position on the scheduling of a formal press "Press Preview" concerning the exhibition?
4. What procedures should we follow if we receive a request or inquiry relating to coverage of the exhibition from a news media organization with "national ties" of the kind which have been previously named as exclusionary?
5. What additional guidance will the State Department provide in relation to the handling of news media requests and inquiries after the exhibition is open?

(more)

References to China

Chinese groups have been concerned over incorrect references to China. While the terms People's Republic of China and China are acceptable, those of "Mainland China," "Communist China," and "Red China" are not. Recent groups have expressed sensitivity when Taiwan has been referred to as the Republic of China. Since the Chinese regard Taiwan as a province of China, they will often object to the use of the term, Republic of China.

Gifts

Some Chinese groups have brought along gifts to present to the heads of institutions that they visit: copies of scientific journals, scrolls and other scenes of contemporary China, etc. Often these gifts are presented upon arrival at an institution, during the initial briefing; they may also be presented upon completion of the visit. It is not necessary for the Americans to respond with gifts, but if scientific or other gifts are given to the Chinese, they will be appreciated. Photographs of the group taken during the visit are well received. In any case, small symbolic gifts are most appropriate.

File - D.R.C.

600,000 Years of Labor and Struggle

— Exhibition of Archaeological Finds in New China

By Professor Hsia Nai, Director of the Institute of
Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

AN exhibition of archaeological finds of the People's Republic of China will be held in Paris and London this year, the first of its kind in that part of the world since the founding of new China.

The exhibition contains only a very small part of the discoveries, but these include the best and therefore of interest to both specialists and the ordinary spectators. The exhibits, dating from Lantian Man of 600,000 years ago to the Yuan dynasty in the 14th century, not only reflect the progress of China's archaeological work over the last 24 years but also present an outline of the history of development of ancient Chinese culture.

Lantian Man and Peking Man

Both Lantian Man (*Homo erectus lantianensis*, formerly *Sinanthropus lantianensis*) and Peking Man (*Homo erectus pekinensis*, formerly *Sinanthropus pekinensis*) lived in the mid-Paleolithic period of the Pleistocene age.

The skull and lower jaw of Lantian Man were first discovered in 1963 and 1964 at Lantian in Shensi province.

Older than Peking Man, Lantian Man's physical features are a little more primitive. Some very primitive chipped stone implements were also found at the site.

Since liberation in 1949, more fossils of Peking Man, stone implements he used, and evidence of the use of fire have been discovered at the world-famous site of Choukoutien, southwest of Peking. Pollen analysis shows that Peking Man lived here during the early phases of the Second Interglacial Stage — 400,000 to 500,000 years ago.

Both Lantian Man and Peking Man used simple stone tools, practiced hunting and fishing, and gathered wild fruit and vegetable food. They led a primitive life in groups. These discoveries prove that China is one of the cradles of mankind.

Panpo at Sian and Other Neolithic Sites

The end of the Paleolithic Age came less than 10,000 years ago. Since 1949 Chinese archaeological workers have found many new paleolithic sites containing fossils of early man and his stone tools. Some of them are probably as late as the Mesolithic Age.

New finds at Panpo, a well-preserved neolithic village unearthed near Sian in Shensi province, show that man in this area had already gone through "the neolithic revolution", as it is termed by some archaeologists, having begun to farm, raise domesticated animals and live a settled life in villages.

The Panpo site covers 50,000 square meters. Between 1954 and 1957 about 10,000 square meters were excavated, including remains of houses, kilns and a cemetery. Close to 10,000 objects were unearthed. Three specimens of charcoal gave C_{14} dates of 6080 ± 110 B.P., 5920 ± 105 B.P. and 5855 ± 105 B.P. respectively.

Farming and livestock breeding provided man with more products. As a result he had spare time to make pottery vessels and to express his artistic creativeness in exquisite pottery design. He painted his ceramics with human masks, animal masks and triangle patterns. He made polished stone tools and bone instruments such as harpoons and needles. Stone spinning whorls, bone needles and the marks of cloth patterns on the base of pottery vessels testify to his ability to weave and sew.

Because this painted pottery culture was first discovered at Yangshao village in Mienchih county, Honan province, it is called Yangshao culture.

Another neolithic culture characterized by painted pottery was found in Kansu, Chinghai and other provinces along the upper reaches of the Yellow River. Since it differs from Yangshao culture to the east, it is called Kansu Yangshao culture. When these painted pottery vessels were first discovered in the early twenties, the metic-

ulous workmanship and elaborate geometrical designs surprised art lovers of the world.

The Chinglienkang culture along the lower reaches of the Yangtze and Huai rivers, mainly in Kiangsu province, is one of the several neolithic cultures discovered after the founding of new China. Its painted pottery, beautiful in design and rich in color, has a distinctive style of its own. Among the polished stone implements displayed in the exhibition, a stone knife with seven perforations and a stepped stone adze are characteristic of this culture.

Both the Kansu Yangshao culture and the Chinglienkang culture are later than the Yangshao culture as represented at Panpo. They existed about 4,000 years ago.

The Lungshan culture was first discovered in 1928 at Lungshanchen, Licheng county, in Shantung province, mainly along the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River. It belongs to the late Neolithic period. Two specimens of charcoal have been dated by radio-carbon to 4275 ± 95 B.P. and 3965 ± 95 B.P.

The Lungshan excavations at Yaochia village, Weifang county in Shantung province, between 1959 and 1964 were very fruitful. Pottery vessels were mostly wheel made. Though unpainted, they have beautiful forms and show skilled workmanship. The body

walls of some vessels are as thin as 0.5 mm. It is thus called "eggshell pottery". Most of the vessels have a black glossy surface.

These painted pottery and black pottery finds indicate that the Chinese people had already distinguished their special talent for ceramics several thousand years ago.

The Bronze Culture in the Slave Society of the Shang Dynasty

The growth of the forces of production brought about the differentiation of society. Class society appeared in China.

The Shang dynasty (c. 1600-1100 B.C.) was a slave society. People had already made bronze vessels. Bronze was far superior to stone for tools and weapons. Bronze metallurgy requires improved techniques and advanced industrial and commercial organization. Writing had also appeared by this time, many of the bronze vessels and oracle bones appearing with inscriptions in hieroglyphics or pictographs.

As a result of differentiation, cities grew from villages. Urbanization brought about the division of economy (i.e. the independence of handicrafts and rising of commerce) and the birth of the state in political life. Chinese society advanced from the stage of barbarism to the stage of civilization.

The Shang dynasty site discovered at Erlikang, near Chengchow, the capital of Honan province, in 1950 covers 25 square kilometers. Excavations continued in the succeeding years. Remains of pottery kilns and shops for making bone objects and casting bronze were found. Sites of houses, a cemetery and the remnants of rammed-earth town walls were also found. There were bronze weapons, tools and vessels, of which some were for ceremonial use. There were bone artifacts and objects of ivory and jade. Though the pottery vessels cannot match those of the Neolithic period in artistic merit, a sort of proto-porcelain had appeared, the forerunner of later Chinese porcelain.

The objects unearthed at Erlikang are older than those discovered at the Yin ruins at Hsiaotun, Anyang, in Honan province. This very important discovery made after liberation facilitates research into the origins of Chinese culture.

The famous Yin ruins at Anyang are the site of the capital of the Shang dynasty after 1400 B.C. Scientific excavations were started there in 1928. After the founding of new China, extended excavations revealed many ancient cultural objects, including inscribed bronze vessels and oracle bones. A large tomb unearthed at Wukuan-tsun in 1950 contained 79 sacrificed

slaves, an invaluable discovery for the study of the slave society of the Shang dynasty.

Bronze vessels of the Shang dynasty have also been found in Shansi, Anhwei, Hunan and Shantung provinces. Like those unearthed at Anyang, these belong to the late period of the Shang dynasty. Bronze metallurgy in China had reached a high level of perfection. Technically, its high level is evidenced by the use of the piece-moulding method and the excellent quality of its products. Artistically, both the shape and the decoration are admirable. The shape of objects is generally dignified and solemn while that of others is strange and fantastic. For example, the bronze *kuang* wine vessels with a dragon design and the owl-shaped bronze *yu*, also a kind of wine vessel, unearthed at Shihlou in Shansi province, are good representatives. The decorative patterns are usually in high relief with designs of animals and birds such as *tao tieh* animal masks, dragon and phoenix. The designs are beautiful and grand with distinctive characteristics of their own. Occasionally a realism was adopted, as in the case of the rectangular bronze *ting* vessel with a human-mask design. But this is quite rare. The bronzes of the Shang dynasty and the succeeding Chou dynasty hold a special place in the history of world art.

Bronzes of the Western Chou Dynasty and the Spring and Autumn Period

Western Chou (c. 1100-770 B.C.) bronzes can be divided into two periods. The earlier inherited the decorative tradition of the Shang dynasty. Representatives of this period include the bronze *kuang* wine vessel, the square *tsun* wine vessel and the square bronze ritual vessel *yi*, all made for Jih Chi, unearthed at Fufeng, Shensi province, in 1963. Additional examples from this period are the bronze *kuei* food container made for Yu Fu Kuei and the bronze *yu* wine vessel made by Shi Hsu unearthed

in 1955 at Ketso in Liaoning province (formerly under the administration of Lingyuan in Jehol).

In the later period of Western Chou, bronze vessels took on some new shapes with great changes in decorative design. The pattern is less lively, with only designs of ribbon band, scale and decomposed animals. Ceremonial vessels, however, bear lengthy inscriptions. The bronze *hu* wine vessel made by Chi Fu about 900 B.C., unearthed in 1960 at Fufeng, has an inscription of 57 characters, recording the award by Tung Chung, a big slave owner, of four families of slaves to Chi Fu. Both these groups of bronze vessels unearthed at Fufeng are derived from hoards.

The bronze vessels discovered at

Tunhsia, in Anhwei province south of the Yangtze River, were found in several tombs of the Western Chou dynasty. Some of these resemble those found in the Yellow River valley. The bronze *yu* wine vessel made by Kung is an example. Perhaps it was brought in from the Yellow River valley. Others have local color such as the bronze *kuei* food vessel decorated with an unusual animal design, probably cast locally.

Large numbers of proto-porcelain vessels such as vases, *tsun* wine vessels, and bottles were found in the tombs at the same time. Although such wares had been discovered in the tombs of the Western Chou period at Sian and Loyang, they were quite few. It is possible that they were made originally in the area south of the Yangtze River.

The bronzes of the Spring and Autumn period (770-475 B.C.) were discovered in large quantities in various places. Some of them bear inscriptions with accurate dates. This is a transition period for bronze-casting from the late Western Chou period to the style of the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.). New vessel shapes such as the bronze *chien* basin and the bronze *tou* stem-bowl with lid appeared in this period with new designs of interlaced dragons and snakes. Only a few objects unearthed in Anhwei and Shansi provinces are displayed in the exhibition.

The chime of bells (*pien chung*) exhibited was found in the tomb of the Marquis of Tsai, probably the Marquis Chao (518-491 B.C.) recorded in history. As the power of the State of Tsai declined it was forced to move its capital. But the tomb and burial accessories were still very pompous. The burial accessories include a large number of bronze and jade objects. The chime of nine bells in graduated sizes, giving varied notes when struck, was used to play music.

The Appearance of Iron Ware and the Flourishing Culture of the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.)

The use of iron in China dates back to the early part of the Warring States period or earlier. By the middle of the period the use of iron implements, especially farm tools, was widespread. The moulds made of cast iron for casting displayed in the exhibition, which were discovered in 1953 at Hsinglung in Hopei province, not only prove the existence of iron at that time but also prove that cast iron appeared in China 1,000 years earlier than in Europe. Durable moulds made of metal had already been adopted.

The use of iron tools in farming further advanced the forces of production, bringing about changes in the social system. Contemporary Chinese historians generally believe that Chinese feudal society

was formed in the Warring States period. Tremendous changes took place in many fields. Cities with rammed-earth walls sprang up like mushrooms throughout the country.

After the founding of new China, surveys and excavations were made at the capitals of the seven major states and other cities of the period. The remains of the second capital of Yen at Ihsien, Hopei province, is one of them. The capital was surrounded by rammed-earth walls 8,300 meters from west to east and 4,000 meters from north to south. The foundations of several large buildings and many relics were discovered, including eave-tiles with an animal-mask design.

Handicrafts and commerce flourished in these capitals. Metal coins came into use. The streets of Lintze, the capital of Chi, were so crowded that "the hubs of the wheels of chariots brushed each other and passengers rubbed shoulders". The prosperous scene is easy to imagine. These cities were political, economic and cultural centers in which "Let a hundred flowers blossom" is a vivid description of the flourishing handicrafts and "Let a hundred schools of thought contend" describes the scene in philosophy. The result was the splendid culture of the Warring States period.

The meticulously carved pottery moulds displayed were unearthed between 1959 and 1960 at the site

of a bronze casting works at Houma in Shansi province. They show the improved technique and workmanship of bronze vessels of the period. Interlaced dragon and snake designs are delicate and beautiful. There are also lifelike portrayals of hunts and banquets, the forerunners of realism in decoration found in the succeeding Han dynasty.

Bronze vessels inlaid with gold or silver were a newly invented technique in decoration which was later further developed in the Western Han period. The bronze *tou* food container inlaid with gold in *kuei* dragon design and the bronze chariot ornament with silver inlay on display, unearthed at Changchih and Yungchi in Shansi province respectively, represent this technique. Their decorative patterns equal similar designs in lacquerware and jade objects made in the same period.

Three Chu tombs of the Warring States period were excavated in 1965 and 1966 at Kiangling in Hupeh province. This cemetery is located near the capital of Chu. The burial accessories numbered more than 900 pieces, including bronzes, lacquerware and jade objects. Among them several pieces are outstanding. A bronze sword 60.8 cm. long with a lozenge design is exhibited. Another bronze sword with similar shape and design also found there but not exhibited, however, bears inscriptions of Kou Chien (reign 496-465

B.C.), the well-known king of the State of Yueh. It shows that the cemetery belongs to the 5th century B.C. Among the exhibits is another bronze *tsun* wine vessel with an unusual dragon design slightly different from those excavated in the Yellow River valley. It was probably made in the State of Chu. An iron belt-hook with gold inlay, 46.3 cm. long, is also displayed. Belt-hooks of such size had never been found before. The fact that an iron belt was inlaid with gold shows how highly iron was valued at that time. The gold inlaid designs are similar to those of the bronze vessels inlaid with gold and silver. These new finds increased our knowledge of Chu culture and its status in the development of art in the Warring States period.

With the unification of China by Chin Shih Huang, the First Emperor of Chin, the period of Warring States of seven rival states came to an end. Chinese civilization hereafter entered a maturing stage.

IN 221 B.C. Chin Shih Huang succeeded in annexing all the six powerful states and set up a centralized government based on the feudal economy. The inscription on the pottery capacity measure in the exhibition records his imperial decree ordering the standardization of weights and measures. The decree was issued in the unified script of the Han language. The tall pottery figure

of a seated woman, unearthed from Chin Shih Huang's tomb at Lintung in Shensi province, is graceful and dignified. Although China's unification under the Chin dynasty lasted only fifteen years, it laid the foundation for a powerful, unified state during the Western and Eastern Han dynasties (206 B.C.-A.D. 220).

Western Han Tombs at Mancheng, Hopei, and Bronze Figurines, Chariots and Horses from an Eastern Han Tomb in Wuwei, Kansu

The Han dynasty was one of the most splendid ages in China's history. Chinese historians used to call the Han and Tang dynasties "the Flourishing Age of Han-Tang". During these periods China was not only a powerful country but had a thriving economy. In addition, its art works were magnificent, lively and vigorous. In the succeeding ages, such as Ming and Ching, art became overornate and comparatively lacking in strength.

Cultural relics of the Han dynasty have been unearthed in large quantities since liberation in 1949. The most outstanding finds, however, are the funeral objects from the two Western Han tombs at Mancheng in Hopei province and articles from an Eastern Han tomb at Leitai in Wuwei, Kansu province.

The tombs of Liu Sheng, Prince

Ching of Chungshan, and his wife were excavated in 1968. Liu Sheng, who died in 113 B.C., was the elder stepbrother of the famous Han emperor Wu Ti (reigned 140-87 B.C.). Over 2,800 objects were unearthed from the two tombs. Among them the most exciting were two suits of well-preserved "jade clothes sewn with gold thread" worn by the dead. Jade burial clothes preserved in their entirety had never been discovered before. When they were first exhibited in Peking in 1971 they astonished both Chinese and foreign viewers. The suit displayed in the exhibition abroad is the one of Liu Sheng's wife. It was made of 2,160 pieces of jade tied together with fine gold thread through holes in the corners. Judging from present-day handicrafts, it would have taken an expert Han dynasty jadesmith more than 10 years to complete such a suit. The two jade suits are a good example of the early artisan's high technical skill.

The other funeral objects discovered in the two tombs at Mancheng include jade articles, bronze vessels and earthenware. Many of them are beautiful in form, delicate and colorful in design, and made with meticulous workmanship.

The few bronze vessels, either gilded or inlaid with gold and silver, are exquisite. An example in the exhibition is the bronze *hu* wine vessel inlaid with gold and silver, its body brightly gilded

with a dragon design. Another example is a bronze *hu* wine vessel with a gold and silver inlay of bird script, one of a pair unearthed and a rare piece. Bird script, a kind of decorative writing, first appeared on bronze swords at the end of the Spring and Autumn period (770-475 B.C.). It has been found on many bronze objects but none is so intricate and beautiful as this one.

The ram-shaped bronze lamp and the bronze *poshan* censer supported by a human figure mounted on a beast also deserve attention. The carved human and animal figures are lively and life-like, good examples of the realistic approach of the time. The exhibit also includes a gold needle and a silver one used for acupuncture.

The Eastern Han tomb at Leitai, Wuwei county, in Kansu, was discovered in 1969. It was large and contained many bronze figurines of warriors and men and women servants, chariots and horses. These finds, like the processional scenes of the stone reliefs and wall paintings of the Western Han tombs, depict the pomp with which the nobles of the time went about. A significant art treasure is a unique, lively horse of bronze, galloping and neighing with its head and tail high. To show that its speed is faster than a bird, the unknown craftsman placed its right hind hoof on a bird in flight, and its other hoofs in the air. From the time of emperor Wu Ti

of the Han dynasty, the famous "heavenly horses" (or "blood-sweating horses") were brought to China from Ferghana in the Western Regions. This explains the appearance of improved breeds on wall paintings and stone reliefs of the Eastern Han dynasty. There were also many horses of excellent breed in pottery but none as lively as this one.

Cultural Relics of the Han Dynasty Found at Shihchaishan, Chining, Yunnan and Other Places

A great number of Han dynasty cultural relics have been found in various parts of China. Some of them are displayed in the exhibit abroad, such as the painted pottery horsemen of the Western Han dynasty, the pottery acrobats and musicians, the wooden monkey and painted wooden unicorn of the Eastern Han dynasty. All of them are lively in form. It is interesting to note that the wooden monkey unearthed at Wuwei in Kansu resembles modern occidental sculpture. Some of the bronze objects, gilded or inlaid with gold and silver, are similar to those found in the Western Han tombs at Mancheng. The designs are fine and intricate, the colors rich and bright. An exquisite rare piece is the bronze chariot ornament discovered at Tinghsien in Hopei province in 1965. In the shape of a long tube, it is skilfully inlaid with gold, silver and turquoise, and

successfully creates four scenes of hills, masses of clouds, and animals and birds including a peacock and an elephant. The lines are delicate and the colors are resplendent. Some of the inlaid gold and silver lines are as thin as a hair. It is no exaggeration to refer to it as of "immortal workmanship". Among the gilded bronze objects are a wine vessel and wine warmer excavated at Yuyu in Shansi. The two jade articles with open-work designs of dragons and other animals also show a high level of craftsmanship. They too were unearthed at Tinghsien.

The finds at Shihchaishan, near Chining county in Yunnan province, deserve special mention. Between 1955 and 1960 some 40 tombs of the Kingdom of Tien of the Western Han period were unearthed there. Among the finds are bronze tools such as plowshares and axes, animal-shaped bronze ornaments and drum-like containers for cowrie shells and agate ornaments. On the cover of the containers are often cast human figurines in various activities such as attending sacrificial ceremonies or spinning and weaving. The one displayed in the exhibition shows a spinning and weaving shop with slaves working under the slave-owner or his agent. These graphic materials provide important information for the study of the slave system in this locality during the Han dynasty. The animals on the ornaments, particularly when fighting, are lifelike. The King of

Tien had nomadic tribes under his rule. The bronze articles with animal designs perhaps were related to the bronze designs of nomadic tribes on the Eurasian steppe.

Pottery and Porcelain of the Tsin, Southern and Northern Dynasties and Stone Sculpture of the Northern Dynasties

Techniques for making celadon porcelain continuously improved during the Western and Eastern Tsin dynasties and the Northern and Southern dynasties (A. D. 265-589). The development from protoporcelain to porcelain was completed during this period.

The eagle-shaped celadon vase on exhibit was unearthed at Nanking from a tomb dated the second year of the reign of Yung Ning (A. D. 302) of the Western Tsin dynasty. The shape is unique, novel and attractive. The celadon pot with the head of a cock and the celadon jar with four loop handles were prevalent forms. The celadon ware found in the tomb of Li Yun (A. D. 496-575) of the Northern Chi dynasty is noted for its snow-white body and sparkling glaze. Compared with the celadon vessels of the Tang dynasty, they reached the same level of perfection.

Celadon and white porcelain objects were also found in the tomb of Fan Tsui (A. D. 549-575) of the Northern Chi dynasty. In this tomb three yellow-glazed flasks

decorated with musicians and dancers were also found. One of them is in the exhibit. At the neck of the flask is a pair of knots to which a string could be fastened. Evidently it was used by horsemen. The scene has four people playing music around a person dancing on a lotus-shaped stand.

Among the stone sculptures of the Northern dynasties, the graceful Buddhist carvings in various caves are well-known throughout the world. The caves at Yunkang, Tatung in Shansi province and at Lungmen, Loiyang in Honan province are treasure-houses for the study of the history of Chinese sculpture. The two carved bases of pillars from the Northern Wei dynasty were excavated from the tomb of Ssuma Chin-lung (who died in A.D. 484) at Tatung. Its skilful workmanship equals the sculptures at Yunkang. It is generally believed they were done by the same group of sculptors.

The stone image of Sakyamuni preaching, a work of the Northern Chi dynasty, was unearthed at Linchang in Hopei province. After Buddhism was introduced to China in the Eastern Han dynasty, it greatly influenced not only the religion but also the philosophy, literature and art of the Chinese people. This was already evident in the Western and Eastern Tsin dynasties and Southern and Northern dynasties.

New Han and Tang Dynasty Finds Along the Old Silk Road

Since the founding of new China, silk and woolen fabrics of the Han and Tang dynasties have been found from time to time at Minfeng (Niya), Turfan and Bachu along the old Silk Road. The silks deserve particular attention. They include damask and polychrome silk. The designs of the Han silks are similar to the designs of Han lacquerware or bronzes inlaid with gold and silver. Lozenges, clouds, animals and birds were common. Some are interwoven with Chinese characters such as *yen nian yi shou*, meaning "augmentation of age, extension of longevity". Tang silks used birds and circles composed of flower sprays often seen on gold and silver articles of the time, but also new decorative motifs prevalent in western Asia such as a pearl-bordered medallion, confronting birds and the heads of boars. Some pieces are woven with both western Asian designs and Chinese characters, testifying to the trade and cultural interchange between China and central and western Asia.

Official and private documents in the Han and minority nationality languages were discovered in the tombs at Turfan. Food such as *chiaotzu* dumplings and fried breadrolls — favorite foods during the Tang dynasty and later — were also found. These finds prove that the Hans and national minority

people in this area already lived and worked together in ancient times.

Other finds include coins. Silver Sassanian coins from Persia and gold Byzantine coins were found together with Chinese coins. This is an indication of the flourishing trade then existing between China and western Asian countries.

The Surveys of Chang'an and the Discovery of the Treasures at Hochiatsun Village

In A.D. 589, the Sui dynasty once more unified China and ended the confrontation between the Northern and Southern dynasties. It built a magnificent new capital at Chang'an (the present-day Sian). The Tang dynasty (A.D. 618-907) inherited the Sui accomplishments. Its feudal economy flourished as never before. Its capital Chang'an was one of the biggest cities of the world at the time. Its city walls were about 35 kilometers long. Continuous surveys and excavations have been made since 1949 and important finds unearthed.

A hoard of the Tang dynasty was found in 1970 at Hochiatsun village, within the site of Hsing-huafang, a ward in the central part of the city of Chang'an, now a southern suburb of Sian. It was contained in two pottery jugs and consisted of gold and silver objects, precious stones, jewelry, jade ware, medicinal minerals (cinnabar, stalactite, amber, rock-crystal,

amethyst) and Chinese and foreign coins, totalling 1,023 pieces. Gold and silver vessels alone accounted for 216 items. The discovery of Tang gold and silver articles was of unprecedented significance. Examples of this group in the exhibition are a gold bowl with embossed lotus flower petals, each with flower and bird design traced on a ring-matted ground; an octagonal gold cup, each face of which has a musician or dancer in high relief; and a silver box with a meticulously traced flower and bird design, partly gilded. These are masterpieces of excellent workmanship.

The medicines were contained in varied-sized silver boxes, the cover of each bearing the name and quantity of the medicine inside. There was also a silver vessel in the shape of a pomegranate for preparing medicines. These medicinal minerals were thought by the feudal rulers to prolong their lives.

The hoard was found at the site of the mansion of the Prince of Pin, Li Shou-li, who died in A.D. 741. Li was the cousin of emperor Ming Huang. It is possible that a member of the family of the new Prince of Pin buried the hoard before fleeing to Szechuan with the emperor Ming Huang, his family and high officials of the court when a subordinate of An Lu-shan attacked Chang'an in the 15th year of Tien Pao (A.D. 756).

The Tomb of the Tang Princess Yung Tai and the Handicrafts of the Tang Dynasty

A number of tombs of Tang dynasty nobles were excavated in the vicinity of Sian. The tomb of Princess Yung Tai (A.D. 685-701) in Chienhsien was representative. Among the finds are three-colored pottery horses and mounted hunters, painted pottery horsemen and mounted hunters, three-colored pottery bowls and dishes. All of these have rich, attractive colors. Murals with portraits of female attendants on the walls of the tombs and incised figures of palace ladies on the stone sarcophagus of the princess are the most distinguished ever found for their graceful lines, quiet, elegant colors and varying postures.

Exquisite three-colored pottery figurines and painted pottery figurines were also found in Tang tombs at Chungpao village near Sian in 1959 and in the tombs of crown princes Chang Huai (A.D. 654-684) and Yi Teh (A.D. 683-701) at Chienhsien in 1972. In the latter two tombs there were priceless murals and incised figures on the stone sarcophagus. Crown Prince Chang Huai was the son of the famous Empress Wu Tse-tien, while Crown Prince Yi Teh and Princess Yung Tai were her grandson and granddaughter.

In the Tang dynasty, celadons and white porcelain reached a high level of perfection. In the North-

ern Chi and Sui dynasties white porcelain had already come into existence. Two examples of these periods are shown in the exhibition. One is the figure of a warrior and the other the figure of an attendant. Both were found in the tomb of Chang Sheng (A.D. 502-594) of the Sui dynasty. Tang white porcelain is more exquisite and spotlessly white. Representatives of the Tang period are a white porcelain spittoon and a white porcelain stem-cup applied with an impressed flower design.

The bronze mirrors of the Tang dynasty inherited the decorative tradition of the Warring States period and the Han dynasty but with fresh development. For instance, the designs of hunting, birds and flowers, double phoenixes, and "sea horses and grapes" were never seen previously. There were also new shapes. In addition to round mirrors, there were flower-shaped ones with petalled edges, called the "water-chestnut flower mirror" (with pointed petals) and the "mallow flower mirror" (with rounded petals). The back of the bronze mirror on exhibit, of extraordinary workmanship, is inlaid with a silver plaque decorated with animals and birds.

Porcelains from the Five Dynasties to the Sung Dynasty and Cultural Relics of the Liao and Kin Dynasties

Chinese celadon ware entered a new stage during the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-960). The famous

Yueh porcelain was manufactured at this time. In 1969 several articles of Yueh ware were found in a Five Dynasties tomb at Lin-an in Chekiang province. The porcelain vase with a cloud design in the exhibit (H. 50.7 cm.) is a rare piece.

During the Sung dynasty (A. D. 960-1279) the manufacture of porcelain was further developed with increasing varieties in color and design. White porcelain Ting ware was manufactured by one of the five famous kilns of the time. In 1969 many Ting porcelains were unearthed from the foundation of two pagodas at Tinghsien in Hopei province. Two of the most beautiful are in the exhibition—the white water-pot (*kundi*) with carved flowers and the porcelain conch.

Other noted celadons in the Sung dynasty were Lungchuan ware from Chekiang, Yingching ware from Kiangsi and Yaochou ware from Shensi. Representatives of these three are displayed in the exhibit. Both celadons and white porcelains are of a single color. The decorative designs are either impressed or carved. But

since the glaze is thick in the depression lines, it produces varied hues like the "hidden design" in silk damask.

Another famous kiln was at Tzuchow in Hopei province which produced white or green porcelains painted with black decorations. It was a civilian kiln and its products are mostly painted in a realistic and special style. An example of Tzuchow ware is the head-rest with a design of a boy fishing.

Contemporaries of the Sung dynasty, the Liao dynasty of the Khitans (A. D. 916-1125) and the Kin dynasty of the Nuchens (A. D. 1115-1234) existed in northern China. "Khitian" is the origin of the word "Cathay" which the Europeans used to call China in the middle ages. Among the exhibits are some cultural relics from the tomb of the consort of the Princess of Liao at Chihfeng in Liaoning province. Some are in traditional Han style such as the white porcelain plate marked with the Han character *kuan*, meaning official. Other objects, such as the flat

white porcelain flask ornamented with a cockscomb, were in styles of the Khitans themselves. The iron heads of the whistling arrow and the gilded silver saddle ornaments and tassel ornament for horses were probably made by Han artisans, for their designs are patterned on the Han tradition. These burial accessories indicate the martial spirit of the Khitian

nobles who still treasured the old tribal nomadic customs.

The archaeological finds of the Kin dynasty in the exhibit include three pottery actors unearthed at Houma in Shansi province. They were originally placed in a small stage-shaped niche in a wall of the tomb. They are significant material for the study of the history of Chinese drama. The other three pottery figures, one playing a flute, one whistling and one dancing, were unearthed at Chiaotso in Honan province. These probably belong to the Yuan dynasty. Though the style of modelling in the main follows Liao and Kin traditions, the figures are much more lively.

Remains of the Yuan Capital Tatu and Its Handicrafts

Tatu (Great Capital), which was begun by the Yuan dynasty (A. D. 1271-1368) in 1267, is the predecessor of modern Peking. Tatu was one of the famous capitals of the world. The Italian traveller Marco Polo (A. D. 1254-1324) once stayed here and highly praised its planning. He described the streets as orderly as a chessboard. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, surveys and excavations have been carried out on a large scale. During the cultural revolution, a barbican at Ho Yi Men (Gate of Harmony and Righteousness), a number of dwelling sites and a large number of build-

ing parts and ceramics were discovered. They are important material for the study of Tatu.

Some of the beautiful Yuan porcelains unearthed in Peking are exhibited, such as the Yingching statuette of Kuanyin, Goddess of Mercy, the blue and white porcelain vase with flower design, the Yingching brush-rest, and the porcelain jar decorated with two phoenixes in black on a white ground.

In addition to the finds in Peking, excellent Yuan porcelains have also been found in other parts of China. In Paoting, Hopei, for instance, a group of blue and white porcelains was discovered. The blue color is derived from cobalt oxide painted under the glaze. Blue and white porcelain probably began in the late Southern Sung dynasty. It is still rarely seen in the Yuan dynasty. Several groups of blue and white porcelains have been found since liberation. The covered jar with a floral design unearthed in Peking (H. 66 cm.) and the covered bottle decorated with a white dragon design found at Paoting, Hopei (H. 51.5 cm.), are rare priceless treasures. The latter is most precious for its bright color.

In the Chun ware, copper oxide was used as the coloring agent which produced a glaze in pale blue color dappled and splashed with purple or red, looking like

the glow at dawn. It is due to the different air conditions in the furnace. Exhibits of this kind of Chun ware are a plate found in Peking and a basin discovered at Paoting, Hopei.

Among the Yuan cultural relics on exhibit are a silver confectionery box decorated with two phoenixes found at Hofei in Anhwei province, toilet articles and a silver toilet box with stand unearthed at Soochow in Kiangsu, and a round lacquerware box carved with human figures discovered in Shanghai. The round lacquer box is not of first-rate Yuan quality, but since it was found in the tomb of the well-known painter Jen Jen-fa (1254-1327), it has attracted much attention.

China developed one of the earliest cultures in the world. During their long period of assiduous labor and arduous struggle the Chinese people created a splendid civilization. The precious historical relics now being exhibited abroad can promote understanding of China's long history and fine culture. We hope the exhibition will promote friendship among the peoples of the world.

from Washington

韓叙

謝啟美

冀朝鑄

楊友勇

查培新

from Peking

于鵬程

王海文

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART
The William Rockhill Nelson Trust
ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
4525 OAK STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111
(816) 561-4000

April 23, 1975

Received of the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum 300
hardbound copies of the illustrated catalog The
Chinese Exhibition.

For The Working Delegation of the
Chinese side



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Department of Anthropology

210 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-4731

May 8, 1975

Dr. Ying-Hao Mai
The Chinese Exhibition
c/o Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum
4525 Oak Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Dear Dr. Mai:

My former professor, Kwang Chih-Chang, mentioned to me that you would be interested in visiting some excavations here in Missouri. I have quickly verified the starting dates for a number of summer excavations here. A number will be starting in late May, so if you have the time it would be quite possible to visit some of these excavations at that time. By May 21 it should be possible to see some digging, although if you can manage a day or two of travel the last week of May, 26 through 31, the excavations should be in full progress so that you can obtain a better idea as to the procedures and methods employed.

Please let me know which of these times would be the most convenient for you. In any case we can certainly arrange a tour of these excavations in progress.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Ralph Rowlett
Assoc. Professor

RR/pw

cc: Robert J. Friesner - Escort Interpreter
Marc Wilson

618 W. 39th Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri
May 2, 1975

Mr. Robert K. Martin
Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Martin:

Members of the US-China Peoples Friendship Association of Kansas City recently visited the Chinese curators. During our conversation we asked the curators if they would be interested in touring sites of local archaeological significance. Their favorable response encouraged us to investigate which sites might be most profitably visited.

Mr. Gregg Stock, Director of the Kansas City Museum has offered us valuable information and enthusiastic assistance. A memorandum which he has prepared describing three possible trips is enclosed. We are in hopes that one or more of these trips will warrant scheduling. Mr. Stock has indicated to me that the St. Louis area trip would be the most worthwhile, although it would involve a full day at minimum.

Three persons from the Kansas City area, Mr. Gregg Stock, Mr. Mett Shippee, Curator of Archaeology at the Kansas City Museum, and Ms. Pam Kisslinger, an anthropology graduate who participated in the Cahokia digs, have all expressed willingness to serve as guides for any of the trips. In addition the directors of the Koster and Cahokia sites would be available to accompany the guests through these excavations. These individuals have indicated great interest in accomodating the visiting curators, although some planning around their already busy schedules may be necessary.

BERKSHIRE
COTTON FIBER CONTENT

The US-China Peoples Friendship Association will gladly arrange appropriate transportation for any of the trips. However, we do respectfully understand that the gallery may need to or desire to undertake this part of the arrangements.

We are anxious to cooperate in any way. Each of these trips could provide a valuable exchange for both the Chinese curators and local archaeologists. Further questions or recommendations should be directed to Barbara Treece at 561-5593. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Respectfully,

Barbara R. Treece

Barbara R. Treece

US-China Peoples Friendship Assoc.

cc:Gregg Stock

encl:

FILE

BARBARA TREECE (U.S. China Peoples etc.) wanted to know the status of their request. I told her the letter and attachments were in the hands of the Chinese and we are awaiting word from them. She probably will call back this afternoon.

Chinese
curators
dealing
directly
with
this
group
5/75

MEMORANDUM

A Proposed Visit to Archaeological Sites by the Curators
of the Chinese Exhibition - Nelson Gallery.

Thousands of archaeological sites have been identified throughout Midwestern United States representing a variety of prehistoric activities ranging from basic subsistence to elaborate ceremony. They represent a significant number of separate cultures and a time span of at least 10,000 years.

One Midwestern site stands out in several catagories: It is relatively nearby in Illinois near the Missouri border, it spans about 10,000 years or more (as of present investigations), it has produced a dramatically stratified profile of 35 feet of depth and indicates fourteen cultural habitation levels, and equally important, the professional development of the site is the most comprehensive cooperative interdisciplinary work in process in the United States. The discoverer and director of this site, called the Koster Site, is Dr. Stuart Struever. Dr. Struever is also president of the Society for American Archaeologists, the national association of professional archaeologists. An additional possible visit for the curators should they visit Koster, is the Cahokia Site

(perhaps 45 miles from Koster in East St. Louis) which was the only prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico. It was a city which covered six square miles of territory with 100 pyramid shaped earthen mounds, the largest of which had a base of 14 acres and an original height of 150 feet.

As an alternative to this tour the curators could be shown a number of surface sites or cave shelter sites in central Missouri. These are occupation sites without elaborate features or ceremonial function. At some of these sites a hurried salvage type archaeological investigation is underway while others are idle.

In the immediate Kansas City area there are also camp and village sites. One of these sites is at Line Creek Park and was occupied about 2,000 years ago by a farming/hunting culture. They produced a decorated but unpainted pottery. They used tools of bone and wood and stone and wore skin clothing. They also wove fabrics and mats. A small museum developed by the Kansas City Museum for the Park Department exists at the park in which a 30' semi-circular diorama depicts the life style of these people.

There are collections of prehistoric cultural artifacts available from each of the areas described in the three alternatives outlined above. They could be inspected by the curators.

It might be of interest to the curators that all prehistoric

pottery of Midwestern United States is unpainted. Some cultures decorated their pottery with cord impressions, incised designs, and other embossed elements. The nearest painted pottery is found in the Pueblo Culture of Arizona and New Mexico with one small Pueblo site in Southwestern Kansas .

Literature and reports from the Koster Site, the Cahokia Site, and various Missouri sites are attached.

Gregg F. Stock
Director
Kansas City Museum

ATTACHMENTS:

Re: Koster Site

"Paleoethnobotany of the Koster Site"
Asch, Ford and Asch

"Koster: A Stratified Archaic Site in the Illinois Valley"
Houart

"Discovering the Good Life in Prehistoric Illinois"
Chicago Tribune Magazine

"One of the Most Important Archaeological Digs in America"
The New York Times

"Solving the Great Cornfield Mystery"
Reader's Digest

"A New Look at Early Man in North America"
The World Book Year Book (1973)

"Looking at Koster"
A brochure of the Koster Expedition

Re: Cahokia Site

"Explorations into Cahokia Archaeology"
Fowler

"Indian City on the Mississippi"
Pfeiffer (A Time-Life Book)

"Cahokia Mounds"
A brochure printed by the Department of Conservation
of the State of Illinois

Re: Missouri Sites

"Indians and Archaeology of Missouri"
Chapman and Chapman



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

College of Arts and Science

Department of Anthropology

210 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Missouri 65201
Telephone (314) 882-4731

April 10, 1975

Dr. Mark Wilson
Curator of Oriental Art
The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum
4525 Oak Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Dear Dr. Wilson:

There are two or three of us in the Department of Anthropology here who have for some time been interested in conducting archaeological research either of the museum collection study variety or in field excavations on the mainland of China. We are primarily interested in the stone age although this concern encompasses several different problems.

Would it be possible for us to arrange a meeting with appropriate personnel of the Chinese staff who accompany the exhibit to discuss, however briefly, such possibilities?

Many thanks for the assistance you can offer in this matter.
Congratulations to the Nelson Gallery for having brought such an outstanding event to Missouri and the central United States.

Sincerely,

Ralph M. Rowlett
Associate Professor

pv

cc: Charles Peters
Department of Anthropology



Lawrence Gallery
901 WESTPORT ROAD
KANSAS CITY, MO. 64111
PHONE 531-2423

LAWRENCE GALLERY JOINS PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES
RELATED TO CHINESE EXHIBITION

THE LAWRENCE GALLERY, 901 WESTPORT ROAD, IN COOPERATION WITH CHINA BOOKS AND PERIODICALS OF SAN FRANCISCO, DISTRIBUTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND ART OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, WILL BE EXHIBITING ART AND LITERATURE RELATING TO THE GREAT CHINESE ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY EXHIBIT BEGINNING APRIL 20.

BESIDES DE LUXE BOOKS AND PERIODICALS PERTAINING TO THE ARCHEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN MAINLAND CHINA, THE GALLERY WILL MOUNT AN EXHIBITION OF SCROLL WOODBLOCKS MOUNTED ON SILK, REPRESENTING ANCIENT PAINTING AS WELL AS ORIGINAL CONTEMPORARY WORK FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONS OF COPYING THE MASTERS WHICH IS THE CUSTOM IN CHINESE ART. THESE SCROLLS WILL BE COMING DIRECT FROM THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC AND WILL GIVE AN ADDED OPPORTUNITY FOR VISITORS TO ENJOY ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF CHINESE CULTURE AND THE LOVE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOR NATURE.

THE EXHIBITION WILL ALSO INCLUDE EXAMPLES OF CHINESE FOLK PAPER CUT OUTS. THIS TECHNIQUE, ONCE ENJOYED MERELY FOR ITS ORNAMENTAL EFFECTS, NOW CONSTITUTES AN INDEPENDENT AND SERIOUS ART FORM. ROOTED IN THE INDIGENOUS ART OF THE PEOPLE, IT IS APPRECIATED AS A MAJOR ART EXPRESSION, DESCRIBING THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. THE CUTOUTS ARE USED TO BEAUTIFY THE HOME, SYMBOLIZING JOY AND HAPPINESS AT THE NEW YEAR AND OTHER FESTIVE OCCASIONS. SINCE ART IN CHINA IS NOT SEEN AS AN INVESTMENT, IT MUST JUSTIFY ITSELF IN ITS FUNCTIONAL USE, GENERALLY DIDACTIC RATHER THAN MERELY AESTHETIC OR ESOTERIC IN MEANING. CUT WITH SCISSORS OR SMALL SHARP KNIVES, THE CUTOUTS ARE USED FOR LANTERNS, AS BOOK MARKS, SHADOW PUPPETS, ANIMATED FILMS, PASTED ON WALLS, BOXES AND CABINETS.

A SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF 20 JAPANESE CEREMONIAL TEA BOWLS FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. LAWRENCE, REPRESENTING MAJOR KILNS IN JAPAN AND KOREA WILL BE EXHIBITED PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME. THIS WILL BE AN ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION IN CELEBRATION OF THE ORIENTAL FLAVOR IN THE COMMUNITY ENGENDERED BY THE GREAT EXHIBIT AT THE NELSON GALLERY.